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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1870.

ds, so that the inmates are thus entirely deprived of a place wherein to take their meals." Then comes a list of dilapidations requiring repair, and lastly, the dilapidated rooms are become both useless and "dangerous, on account of the materials of which the framework is constructed."

The following letter to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of 1861, will be seen a specimen of the urgent trouble and anxiety incident to the office of a superintendent of the Asylum. The Asylum is situated in the Asylum department of this Asylum comprises a hundred and twenty-two inmates, distributed into two small wards, both of which are frequently over-crowded during the day, and every available nook and space are crammed with beds for sleeping accommodation through the night. The sleeping-beds, begun to be erected in 1847 and finished in 1851, at the present time, consist of a building, containing eight nineteen individual beds, and, as in the other wards, are so closely packed that sleeping but necessity could justify such an unhealthy and safe arrangement of insane human beings.

But packed as it is, this extremely useful skillings
 along right in the way of the workmen busied in
 finding the foundations of the new wing, and it must
 be done down to a possible time, with the least
 immediate demolition of it is therefore decided
 on, no doubt necessarily, by authority of the
 Social Architect. Now the whole matter resolves
 itself into the question—where are those thirteen
 helpless individuals to sleep in the next six
 months, the time calculated to elapse before they can
 supply with quarters in the forthcoming new
 wing?

It is difficult with the Auditor General are inter-
 estable. The Auditor-General is an honorable
 man, and I am not at issue with him, because

of firewood which is burned, every tea-spoonful of which is consumed, or every bit of food which is allowed to rot, is tantamount to a robbery.

This accuracy is indispensable in the present war service, and perhaps may be strictly accounted for, yet, however, I am constrained to state that it is everywhere possible and never practicable in a laudable manner to be exact in the estimation of those who do not understand the physical conditions of machine work.

It would be a reasonable margin allowed for strange accidents; consequently, I am resolute in keeping my estimates frank and comfortable in cold weather, whether it be in winter or summer, or in any other seasons. On the other hand, the Auditor-General is invariably determined to check what he calls my extravagance, and, like *Hesperus*, splits up each fraction of my safety margin, and turns it into a "ninth of a straw." Thus the dispute, which was first begun on the 4th September, 1861, he reported me to the Colonial Secretary for my prodigality, supporting my arguments with offensive language and such suggestions as reminded me of the *Prophet's* *Questions*. The following is the close of a long reply dated the 17th, in which he reportively and injuriously unnecessarily compares the economy of the Par-

From the commencement of my management till this hour, it has been my earnest endeavor to keep my expenses within the prescribed bounds; but I acknowledge freely that, while I have paid the strictest regard to economy even in trifles, I have not forgotten, as the constituted guardian of a considerable public estate, to be liberal and merciful to the poor, and to the distressed and helpless men and women, for whom I have to thank and provide; that there is a far higher claim on my regard in economy in trifles. I have not forgotten what is due to the comfort and well-being of my peculiar charge, even at the risk of committing a petty excess. I do not appear from the conditions of the office of

...in my letter of 1st April, 1862, in answer to the

annual circular, dated 14th March, regarding Estimates for the following year, I reported to the Central Sanitary Board the prospect of a speedy completion of the new dormitories, and the fact that the building was in at the same time that they would only relieve the authorities already existing in the establishment, and that the same might be predicated of the male department; "so that, at the very utmost, and with the aid of rigid economy in respect to sleeping-rooms, the system, which I have recommended, would have been completed, with scarcely any accommodation for patients; yet there is no question," I said, "that the same could be made for fifty more by adding another dormitory to the female quarter, in the vacant angle at the

[illegible]

As the new ward after completion, however, will contain, in round numbers, 100 inmates, which is as many as any two of the ordinary wards, and

are mostly infirm, helpless, and paralyzed people, to whom the closest attention must be given. The attention will be required than in other departments, and it necessary to convert the old dormitory called infirmary into a bath-room for the special use of these invalids. This is a necessity which cannot be delayed, for, if not altogether impracticable, it would be at least be cruel, and often hazardous, to drag invalids to the outside of the building, and to have them, perhaps, a dozen times a day. It will now be fully understood that it is this conversion which will cause the trifling extra expense in the fitting up of three or four baths, cold and warm, in widening a small lumber closet into a furnace-room, and in moving

Accordingly this work was immediately sanctioned, and soon accomplished; that is, a bath-room was fitted, but, except the bare floor and walls, the tiles had not a single bath or vessel to bathe in till the year 1866, when it was fitted with all the proper apparatus. It remained a sort of half-bath-room, there are no funds, was the constant answer to unobvious questions.

After that work was finished, I wrote to the Principal University Secretary, on the 2nd November, 1862, in these words:—

With reference to timber alterations and the establishment of a timber yard, I would like to draw your attention, I think, to the fact that it is necessary for me to apply to the Chief Secretary for authority to empower the Colonial Architect to act, and as there are certain minor requisites which I have believed had been included in the present contract, I may or may not be able to do so. The system of gutters and collecting the rainwater from the roofs, now in progress, and which, although they are small and absolutely necessary to be done for the comfort and convenience, the cleanliness and health of the people, are not yet sanctioned—I have the honour

1. The removal of the small and inefficient shower-baths, and the substitution for them of three of the captioned tanks on the ground, with the necessary piping and plumbing of them, fitted with drinking water, into suitable positions in the respective yards.

2. The opening of a door into the unused lumber room of ward No. 3, to form a scullery,

"Water is the best of all blessings," said the sage since of ancient lyric poets: it is the last blessing

carried out, so that the reduction, as compared with the amount to 23 millions, should be increased in proportion to the amount of the Customs' returns. On the 17th of February the question was discussed in committee as to how much reduction would be made in the Customs' duties on the following text-*l.w.* Governor Blair, of Michigan, moved to be 30 millions, which was substantially in line with the purpose of Mr. Hooper and Mr. C. to manifest some will before. The motion was agreed to, and a motion to adjourn was carried. The report that the committee had a conference with the President is incorrect, but a prominent member of the committee, who has conversed with the President, has expressed himself very decidedly for the reduction to the extent of 50 millions at least, which would be on the tariff, and demand for the Government to make a loan, and further for private investment in Europe and elsewhere, and interest than our loan could pay. It would be possible to fund the debt this year. Secretary

REVIEW.

THE ABYSSINIAN COMMITTEE.

The two self-appointed special Commissioners have now returned, and are *de die in diem* bringing their acquired knowledge to bear in the Parliamentary committee-room. Mr. Candlerish and his Liberal supporters in the Committee are doing their best, but their Conservative opponents are also doing their best, and the consequence is that the singular spectacle is exhibited of a purely financial investigation being made a party question. We should have imagined, in our simplicity, that Sir Stafford

an immensely exaggerated view of the difficulties of that expedition before it commenced, and his imagination seems to have been in no way tamed down, now that the facility with which King Theodore was suppressed has caused the history of the whole affair to have passed the narrow boundary which we are told divides the sublime from the ridiculous. Lord Napier's estimate of the innate powers of the Abyssinians is, it appears, in nowise diminished by the result. He believed that the whole power of King Theodore was overthrown in a skirmish of about an hour's duration. In one place, Lord Napier informed the Committee that so great was the strength both natural and artificial of Magdala, that if only the old women of the town had thrown down stones from the walls, the whole of the British army would have been destroyed. What a chance the old women of Magdala have missed of making themselves famous ! Upwards of two thousand years ago a heroic band of Amazons distinguished themselves in the same way, and thus saving their city against the Romans. What a fortunate thing is it that the "old women of Magdala" did not seek to surpass their predecessors of Carthage by stoning Lord Napier and his brave army into eternity. The tone of Lord Napier's whole evidence indicated the firm belief of the speaker that the success of the Abyssinian Expedition was entirely owing to its elaborate and costly arrangements, and he more than once ascribed in the course of his evidence that if he had been in the slightest degree pinched in his means, the expedition would have failed, and might have been defeated. We have, in fact, to deprecate Lord Napier's ability as a military commander, but, as a matter of fact, it is very well known that the success of the expedition was owing to the veriest fluke on record. A detachment of the invading army was sent off in advance of the main body, with orders to take a certain route; the

one adopted; and the blunder brought the advancing corps suddenly into the presence of King Theodoric and his body-guard. A skirmish

A great deal, however, may be elicited without Lord Napier's assistance. The largest portion of the money was spent in Bombay, and the largest portion of that portion was wasted on sea transport. The chairman of the committee has been to Bombay himself, and coming there as he did from Sunderland, he could bring to an inquiry on the spot all the knowledge of an expert. If he and his coadjutors thoroughly investigate this question alone, they will throw light on the mysterious absorption of, at least three millions of the whole sum expended.

Among these was Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Fairfax, who has found a biographer and champion in Mr. Clements Markham. St. John's College, Cambridge, would have been proud of this Yorkshire squire of an old Northumberland stock as a scholar, even if he had not achieved renown as a soldier. "Fiery Tom" came of a race where both abounded, but where the soldier was the more esteemed, and where the scholar without a dash of the trooper in him passed for a "coward." Fairfax was

DIVING AND DIVING APPARATUS.

No operation in submarine engineering is more important or attended with greater personal risk than diving. This art has, however, been so far advanced, and apparatus for diving has been so far perfected, that divers now descend to depths of over one hundred feet, and not only remain there with impunity, but actually perform work. It seems sufficiently marvellous that human beings can, without performing any useful work, remain at such extraordinary depths, not only carrying upon their persons an armour which weighs one hundred and forty pounds, but subjected to a pressure of nearly nine atmospheres; but when we reflect that under such trying circumstances, the divers are frequently called upon to perform operations of considerable nicety—as, for example, leveling—the feat becomes one far more wonderful than an ascent into the air by the most daring aeronaut.

In an aerial voyage the passage is made through an element congenial to animal life, and in the broad light of heaven. The body is unencumbered, and perfect freedom of movement exists in an emergency. In diving, all these conditions are reversed. The descent is made into an element inimical to life; into

any suggestion arising from new exigencies or requirements in practice is always made on the spot where it occurs for future careful consideration. In this way Mr. Fuller has accumulated a large mass of interesting information upon which we have liberally drawn for the substance of this article. At some future time we may return to the subject, which cannot by any means be exhausted in a single article.—*Scientific American*.

MONOGRAMS.

The foregoing examples shew what it meant by a pure monogram. They are not given as illustrations of the early use of monograms, or of joined letters. These are of much higher antiquity. Mr. Berri, in his "Monograms Historical and Practical," gives it as his opinion that such devices took their origin from Egyptian hieroglyphics. Take, for example, the triple tau or T, which is found in Hebrew as the sign of security. The origin of the tau is lost; but some writers assert that it was derived from the Egyptian Nilometer, used to ascertain the height of the waters of the Nile, upon which depended the sustenance and lives of the inhabitants of Egypt. But, remarks Mr. Berri, "whatever might

In Italy, monograms went out about the same time; but in Germany they were in vogue for some two centuries later. They, however, lost their Imperial dignity, being freely used by merchants to mark their goods (merchants' marks).

Monograms were scarcely ever used by the Kings of Spain or England. Monograms did not come into general use in England till the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when they were commonly associated with merchants' marks. These marks were, as a rule, very obscure and ambiguous, and constructed without any system. They were used by wool-merchants and other traders, and examples of them may still be found carved in churches, in commemoration of the individuals who contributed to building these edifices. Some of the earliest, belong-

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ing to the first half of the fourteenth century, are to be found in Norwich (see publication of the Norwich Archaeological Association); St. Margaret's, Lynn; St. John the Baptist and Redcliffe Churches, Bristol; the old church at Doncaster; the old church, Hull, and elsewhere.

Printers' marks seem to have been suggested by merchants' marks. In the first instance, they were generally of the kind called the *rebus*, such as we now see when a bee is put for the letter B. Printers' marks were soon after more elaborately decorated, the monogrammatic portion occupying a small shield in a large field of ornament. The use of printers' marks still continues; indeed, one can hardly take up a book now-a-days without finding the initials of the publishers (who are also frequently the printers) embellishing the title-page in the purest style of nineteenth century art.

The last use of monograms in this country, prior to their recent revival, was upon tradesmen's tokens, where they not unfrequently appear.

So much for the history of the monogram. In a pure monogram, such as those used in contracted writing, the point aimed at as before remarked, is saving of lines. But where ornamentation is the object, as in the modern rebus, there is no occasion to save lines, if a more agreeable effect can be produced by using them. Now, it is a fact well known to designers that interlacing lines and broken surfaces are pleasing to the eye. Why this is so, can scarcely be explained; but if the fact is admitted, then there can be no reason why we should not gratify the sense of sight by designing monograms rather than pure monograms.

The only difficulty that the word should be so loosely used, and that we should persist in speaking of designs which are not monogrammatic, as though they were.

A few words on the principles to be followed in constructing these so-called monograms will appropriately conclude this paper. It is a great fault with the designers of these devices in the present day that they follow no rules, but string together higgledy-giggledy the letters they purpose to honour, and then endeavour to convince themselves that they have elaborated a strikingly beautiful monument of art. It has probably never occurred to them that in order to render such a work of the slightest value in an artistic point of view, some principle should dictate it, some idea should pervade it. And if they have not considered this fact, they have probably overlooked another—namely, that a knowledge of principles results from study, and that their successful application is the consequence of ability aided by experience. It is not to be wondered at that persons who have never studied the subject should fail to evolve out of their inner consciousness compositions that will bear examination.

The first requisite in a thing which has to be read is legibility. Here we at once join issue with many monogrammatists who are of opinion that the monogram should not be decipherable at the first glance, but that it should involve some sort of puzzle. No doubt, where many letters, as of an entire name, for instance, are interlaced, a momentary bewilderment may be experienced even by the most apt monogram reader. This enigmatical condition, however, should not be sought for by the designer, but rather as a possibility avoided, and the monogram rendered as legible as the materials permit. Also, there should be an order in the letters that are to be read, otherwise the same design might stand for AZ and ZA. To this end some rules should be adopted that appeal to the common sense of the reader.

Now, it seems only reasonable, in a language which is read from left to right, that a combination of initials, or of the letters of a name, even though ornamentally written, should be read by the same rule. Hence, we place the letters in our monogram in such a way that the one to be read first is to the left, and so on to the right. Sometimes, as where several letters cluster round the initial J, it is more convenient to draw the monogram so as to read from above downwards.

In monograms containing but two letters, the letters should be of equal size, and the reading is from left to right. In monograms containing more than two letters, one letter, the most important, generally has more prominence given it than the others.

The important letter in an initial monogram is the initial of the surname; in a word-monogram the initial of the word. Just as we write May, and not MAY, so we should be designing a monogram of this name M the prominent letter.

In a name-monogram, the principal letter is to be read first; in an initial monogram, last. The necessary prominence is obtained by causing the important letter to embrace all the others, or at all events, the external letters right and left. In order to do this, the letter must be broader than the others; it should also be a trifle longer from above downwards, and somewhat stouter in outline. In illustration of what is said, take a pencil and a three-penny-piece, and draw round the latter a circle, pressing gently with the pencil. Then move the coin so that it covers rather less than one-third of the first circle, and draw the pencil round it as before. Then take a sixpence, and place it over these two circles, so that the outer edge of one appears as much to the left of the sixpence, as the outer edge of the other appears to its right. Then draw a circle round the sixpence, pressing rather more heavily than before; and on reversing the sixpence, a rough monogram of the letters O, O, will be seen, which will show what is meant by order and prominence of letters.

The shape which the monogram should assume has to be considered. It is the opinion of most monogrammatists that the general outline of the design should have reference to a circumscribing figure, such as an oval or a circle. This is sound doctrine enough, as in a circle or oval field to be filled, as in the case of a coin or of a ring. Barclay's designs for marking silver-plate show well the importance of filling the field, and the advantage to the design when arranged with that object. So, when a button, brooch, scarf-pin, or other article which presents a small circumscribed field has to be ornamented, undoubtedly the design should be arranged to the shape of the thing. But when a piece of note-paper, or a soup-tureen, or a chair-back has to be marked, where only a small portion of the field has to be filled, it is out of all question to attempt a design with reference to the outline of the object. Nor need any imaginary circumscribing line, in our opinion, be drawn. If the design is neat and compact, and not straggling, it does not matter, in our view, what shape it assumes, when small on a large field, for the eye does not then connect the circumference of the object. Compactness is the only important element. A design which goes flying about all over the place

defeats the intention of covering only a small portion of the field.

The size of the monogram, under these circumstances, is a question of individual taste, just as much as the size of the type in which a book is printed. Personally, for note-paper, we like uncial letters; but most people prefer smaller letters.

The compactness of the design depends to a great extent on so arranging the spaces between the lines that they shall be nearly equal in area, otherwise the drawing will look crowded in one part, and straggling in another. A good deal of practice and ingenuity is required to manage this nicely, so as to avoid the appearance of effort in the contrivance. In addition to this, the letters should be interlocked. This is effected by taking care that in all cases where lines cut each other the crossing should be over and under alternately. Flourishes and other ornaments may be sparingly introduced, if equality of areas and alternate crossing cannot be compassed without their aid. But it is higher art to contrive the effect of compactness by modifying the letters themselves, lengthening here, widening there, pinching, adding a final, and so on, to adapt each to its special position. In our opinion, monograms cannot be too severely drawn; profusion of ornament makes the composition heavy; ornament should only be allowed where the design requires its addition. Experience alone, and what, for want of a better explanation, is called taste, can guide the draftsman to distinguish between the use and abuse of ornament.

Lastly, a balance should be aimed at in the finished work. What constitutes balance can hardly be explained, any more than what constitutes harmony in colouring. It is a proportion of the primitive colours, say the eye and produce harmony. That is true theoretically; but practically, it is found that in the conceptions of genius there is constant departure from rule, which pleases the educated eye; just as in music an occasional discord, or in poetry a spondaic verse, pleases the educated ear. The same applies to balance in designing. A balance may be got by working equally from both sides of a centre, but yet the work may not please the artist's eye. If it does, it is most likely good, whether truly balanced or not. If it displeases such an eye, there is probably some lack of feeling in it; though, possibly, the artist may not be able to point out exactly where the defect lies. But he knows that he would have done it differently.

Reversed letters are totally inadmissible in monograms which are to be read in the ordinary way. If intended to be deciphered by holding before a looking glass, then a reversed cipher would be in excellent taste. In some cases, as of pierced monograms—as, for instance, in the G.R. on the gates of the Marble Arch—the reversed letters are correct, because there the intention is that the monogram shall be read from either side.

As for eccentric monograms, and the unfortunate bias which always creeps in where one of the initials happens to be a B, the less said the better. They are but puns, mostly without even the redeeming quality of humour. The rebus is not a monogram; it is a puzzle by things represented; figures or pictures being employed instead of letters. The rebus, as Camden has it, is the device of those who lack other wit to express their conceit.

In making choice of an alphabet to work from, whatever period is selected, its leading features must be adhered to, or the harmony of the composition will be marred. Nothing is more distressing than a design which has the appearance of having been commenced in one century and finished in another. As an illustration of the bad effect of mixing styles, take the *chiffre Napoleon*, which is fashionable in Paris. Nothing can be more hideous.

Individuals will, of course, fix on the period they prefer as a basis of operations. In our judgment, no letters are so graceful, none so elastic, and none, therefore, so suited to decorative purposes as those in vogue in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Choice of the alphabet of this period, too, gives the alternative in many instances of using round or square letters, in accordance with the exigencies of the design. The round letters are the more elegant, and are more characteristic of the period, and should be used by preference; but the Roman or angular D, R, H, M, N, T, and V may be introduced without mixing the style.

In monogram design for stamping note-paper we prefer the letters to be slender and cut solid. Shading should not be attempted except by experienced hands, passing on an intimate knowledge of the style imitated; and, certainly, all the letters in such design should be alike, whether solid, shaded, or in outline.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE
IMMEDIATE SALE—Grove Street. A neat brick DWELLING, with 5 rooms, bath, 6 good roads, and kitchen, with 5-roomed brick house at rear, fronting Blenheim-street; guaranteed rent, £23 per annum; good income; bargain. **H. E. SHOOTER, Conveyancer, 125, Elizabeth-street North.**

ST. LEONARD'S, Main-street. For SALE, cheap, an excellent BUILDING SITE, 30 x 100, close to Post-office and School of Arts site. **H. E. SHOOTER, Conveyancer, 125, Elizabeth-street North.**

LAND at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A large with a right of purchase, and money lent to do building. 185, Pitt-street.

HOTEL PROPERTY. The undersigned has received instructions to SELL Private Hotel, called the LEASE, Goodwill, Fixtures, Furniture, and Stock-in-Trade of the well-known property in Bourke-street, Melbourne. **MORTON & FAMILY HOTEL** (in consequence of Mr. Morton's vacation being required at the bazaar).

The family hotel and front bar is situated in Bourke-street, and possesses ample accommodation for its large and country connection. In the rear (totally distinct) is the bar attached to and entered from **KIRK'S BAZAAR**, and the Victoria Subscription Rooms, which has become the headquarters of the sporting community. The capabilities for doing a large trade are sufficiently well known to render comment unnecessary. For price and further particulars, apply (only) to **ALFRED ELLIS, 52, Collins-street West, Melbourne.**

HORSES AND VEHICLES
FOR SALE. 3 First-rate Saddle MARES, cheap. **F. M. D., General Post Office.**
TO SURVEYORS, ESTATES, &c. For SALE, NESS, a large two-toned, not often met with, good and light. **WM. BULL AND SON, Melbourne.**

SECOND-HAND DOG-CART. Newly-painted and repaired, with a light top and good wheels. **110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.**

FOR SALE. at GIBSON'S Repository, 252, Pitt-street, a large lot of heavy and light harness; Drags, 4 Spring carts; 22 new and second-hand Buggies, of every description; 2 Dogcarts and Harness, Saddle and bridle; 1000 yards of cloth, at prime value; day's sale. **Apply to the Royal Darlinghurst Hotel.**

FOR SALE. a good Horse, Spring Dray, and Harness. **Apply to the Royal Darlinghurst Hotel.**

STOCK AND STATIONS

STATIONS ON THE DARLING.
The undersigned have for SALE two first-class STATIONS on the Darling, admirably adapted for cattle, having extensive river frontage, and are capable of carrying from 10,000 to 15,000 head. They are situated near Wilemiah, and within easy reach of the Melbourne, Adelaide, and Southern markets. The stations will either be sold without stock, or arrangements will be made with stock owners to put on cattle, with a view to selling the stations stocked.

DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.,
61, Little Collins-street West, Melbourne.

AUCTION SALES
Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddle.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, As above.
Regular Sales At the Bazaar, daily; and at Campment, any afternoon, from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock.
At former Purchaser's Risk.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Sargent to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A good spring cart, suitable for a commission agent or dealer.
To be sold as above.
To Bus and Cab Proprietors.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A light omnibus car, with a good useful horse and harness.
First-class Saddle and Dray Horse.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A handsome bay horse, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.
Broken and Unbroken Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by J. W. Carney, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Campment, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock, 15 head of useful young horses, in good condition.
Imported Thoroughbred Gait.

DAWSON and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Stables, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A magnificent bay colt, 3 years old, imported from England, in 1869, bred by Mr. Blackmore, got by Australian, from Molly Carrow (1861) by Wild Bayroll, from Alma by Phalaris; from Miss Gilmour by Phalaris; dam by Stamford from Lady of the Lake by Beaufort (1855) by the Duke of Devonshire, from Venus by Langer, from Venus by Governor.

This colt is a very promising, has never been tried, and comes of the most fashionable blood on both sides, his dam, Molly Carrow, having been very justly called the Lady Elizabeth of her year.

FRIDAY'S General Sale.
Horses, Buggies, Saddles, &c.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11.30 THIS DAY, Several superior horses, broken to saddle and harness, and perfectly quiet, to suit the trade.
Also, heavy draught horses
2 horses, accustomed to van work
A horse, buggy and harness, in first-rate order
2 hogshead saddles, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
Fat Wethers and Fat Cows.

DAWSON and CO. are favoured with instructions from Messrs. Rolfe, Brothers, to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, at their Homebush Yards, at 9.30, 1000 very prime fat wethers.
1100 very prime fat cows.
Terms, cash.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from G. P. Grant, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock, 600 very prime fat wethers, in lots, per train.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. J. Johnston, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock, 300 superior fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. S. Hall, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Fullarton, on MONDAY next, the 6th June, at half-past 11 o'clock, 170 head of very superior fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. S. Sloper, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards (Fullarton), on MONDAY next, the 6th June, at half-past 11 o'clock, 50 head of prime wethers fat cattle, in lots; the best in the market.

Five Dock Market Garden and two Cottages.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

ELLIS and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on the 4th June, at 12 o'clock, All that choice freehold allotment, situated at Five Dock, having 60 feet frontage to Gipps-street, and bounded by Broughton, Pitt-street, and Miller streets, containing 3 acres 30 perches, enclosed with a 6-foot paling fence, and well known as a market garden. There are two Cottages, and a well-known and other 4 rooms on the allotment; also a never-failing supply of water from a well 45 feet deep. The ground is now under crop, and is situated in the vicinity of the residence of Justice Fawcett, Messrs. Kamey, Maher, and Murray.

Also the household furniture, plough, harrows, cart, harness, and two draught horses.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway-street, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, lucerne, pumpkins, beans, &c.

At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp, Fat calves, pigs, suckers, a good lot of all kinds of poultry, dead pigs, potatoes, 400 lbs. of butter, and other first-class brands, honey, lard, 60 cases oranges, &c.

At 4 o'clock, Tallow, lard, sheepskins, calfskins, &c.
BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway-street, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Fat calves, fat pigs, suckers, 60 cases poultry.

At 1 o'clock sharp, The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of milk, cream, butter, best brands; eighty cases cheese, including the No. 5, and other first-class brands; eggs, bacon, lard, honey, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Hay, straw, &c., by the truck, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

HENFREY and TOOHRY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, &c. Terms, cash.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. Fujimura, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock, 400 very prime fat wethers.
Hay, Straw, Lucerne, &c.

WILLIAM HOPKINS will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock, All that freehold allotment, at 12, corner of Windsor cornered park. Terms, cash.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, lucerne, &c.

WILLS and JAMES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock, Fat calves, pigs, suckers, and other first-class brands; eggs, bacon, lard, and honey.

F. LOSKEY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c. Terms, cash.

WILLS and JAMES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock, Fat calves, pigs, suckers, and other first-class brands; eggs, bacon, lard, and honey.

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WILLS and JAMES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY

RAILWAY

FROM 1st MARCH, 1870.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN,

AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.

SYDNEY TO

Bydney		Mid.					Mid.									
News	2	6.30	8.45	8.55	10.15	1.15	2	4.30	6.50	6.50	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Petersham	2	6.45	8.61	8.71	10.21	1.16	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Blackburn	2	6.55	8.65	8.75	10.25	1.17	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	7.11	8.81	8.91	10.31	1.18	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Burwood	2	7.25	8.95	9.05	10.35	1.19	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	7.35	9.11	9.21	10.41	1.20	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	7.45	9.21	9.31	10.51	1.21	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	7.55	9.31	9.41	11.01	1.22	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	8.05	9.41	9.51	11.11	1.23	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	8.15	9.51	10.01	11.21	1.24	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	8.25	10.01	10.11	11.31	1.25	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	8.35	10.11	10.21	11.41	1.26	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	8.45	10.21	10.31	11.51	1.27	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	8.55	10.31	10.41	12.01	1.28	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	9.05	10.41	10.51	12.11	1.29	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	9.15	10.51	11.01	12.21	1.30	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	9.25	11.01	11.11	12.31	1.31	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	9.35	11.11	11.21	12.41	1.32	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	9.45	11.21	11.31	12.51	1.33	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	9.55	11.31	11.41	13.01	1.34	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	10.05	11.41	11.51	13.11	1.35	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	10.15	11.51	12.01	13.21	1.36	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	10.25	12.01	12.11	13.31	1.37	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	10.35	12.11	12.21	13.41	1.38	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	10.45	12.21	12.31	13.51	1.39	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	10.55	12.31	12.41	14.01	1.40	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	11.05	12.41	12.51	14.11	1.41	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	11.15	12.51	13.01	14.21	1.42	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	11.25	13.01	13.11	14.31	1.43	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	11.35	13.11	13.21	14.41	1.44	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	11.45	13.21	13.31	14.51	1.45	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	11.55	13.31	13.41	15.01	1.46	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	12.05	13.41	13.51	15.11	1.47	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	12.15	13.51	14.01	15.21	1.48	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	12.25	14.01	14.11	15.31	1.49	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	12.35	14.11	14.21	15.41	1.50	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	12.45	14.21	14.31	15.51	1.51	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	12.55	14.31	14.41	16.01	1.52	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	13.05	14.41	14.51	16.11	1.53	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	13.15	14.51	15.01	16.21	1.54	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	13.25	15.01	15.11	16.31	1.55	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	13.35	15.11	15.21	16.41	1.56	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	13.45	15.21	15.31	16.51	1.57	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	13.55	15.31	15.41	17.01	1.58	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	14.05	15.41	15.51	17.11	1.59	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	14.15	15.51	16.01	17.21	2.00	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	14.25	16.01	16.11	17.31	2.01	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	14.35	16.11	16.21	17.41	2.02	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	14.45	16.21	16.31	17.51	2.03	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	14.55	16.31	16.41	18.01	2.04	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	15.05	16.41	16.51	18.11	2.05	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	15.15	16.51	17.01	18.21	2.06	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	15.25	17.01	17.11	18.31	2.07	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	15.35	17.11	17.21	18.41	2.08	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	15.45	17.21	17.31	18.51	2.09	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	15.55	17.31	17.41	19.01	2.10	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	16.05	17.41	17.51	19.11	2.11	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	16.15	17.51	18.01	19.21	2.12	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	16.25	18.01	18.11	19.31	2.13	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	16.35	18.11	18.21	19.41	2.14	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	16.45	18.21	18.31	19.51	2.15	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	16.55	18.31	18.41	20.01	2.16	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	17.05	18.41	18.51	20.11	2.17	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	17.15	18.51	19.01	20.21	2.18	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	17.25	19.01	19.11	20.31	2.19	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	17.35	19.11	19.21	20.41	2.20	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	17.45	19.21	19.31	20.51	2.21	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	17.55	19.31	19.41	21.01	2.22	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	18.05	19.41	19.51	21.11	2.23	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	18.15	19.51	20.01	21.21	2.24	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	18.25	20.01	20.11	21.31	2.25	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	18.35	20.11	20.21	21.41	2.26	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	18.45	20.21	20.31	21.51	2.27	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	18.55	20.31	20.41	22.01	2.28	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	19.05	20.41	20.51	22.11	2.29	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	19.15	20.51	21.01	22.21	2.30	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	19.25	21.01	21.11	22.31	2.31	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	19.35	21.11	21.21	22.41	2.32	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush	2	19.45	21.21	21.31	22.51	2.33	2	4.40	6.55	6.55	8.07	9.10	9.13.30	1.30	0	5
Homebush . .																